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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**  
10

11 LYMI Inc.,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 Few Moda Inc.,

15 Defendant.  
16

Case No. 2:24-cv-4564-GW-RAO

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER**

17 Plaintiff LYMI Inc. (“Reformation” or “Plaintiff”) and Defendant Few Moda  
18 Inc. (“Few Moda” or “Defendant”), by and through their undersigned counsel,  
19 submit this Stipulated Protective Order governing discovery in this case. This  
20 Stipulated Protective Order is substantially based on the model protective order  
21 provided under Magistrate Judge Rozella A. Oliver’s Procedures.

22 **1. PRELIMINARY MATTERS**

23 **1.1 Purposes and Limitations**

24 Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential,  
25 proprietary or private information for which special protection from public  
26 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may  
27 be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to  
28 enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this

Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

### **1.2 Good Cause Statement**

In the operative complaint, Plaintiff asserts claims for relief against Defendant for 1) federal copyright infringement, 2) federal trademark infringement, 3) federal false advertising, and 4) related state law claims. Defendant denies all of Plaintiff's claims and all liability in this action.

This action is likely to involve trade secrets, customer and pricing lists and other valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical, confidential and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential,

1 non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public  
2 record of this case.

### 3 **1.3 Acknowledgment of Procedure for Filing Under Seal**

4 The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this  
5 Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information  
6 under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed  
7 and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court  
8 to file material under seal.

9 There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial  
10 proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions,  
11 good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and*  
12 *County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006); *Phillips v. Gen. Motors*  
13 *Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002); *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electronics,*  
14 *Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders require  
15 good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons  
16 with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to  
17 Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties’ mere designation  
18 of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY  
19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY does not—without the submission  
20 of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be  
21 filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable—  
22 constitute good cause.

23 Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then  
24 compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the  
25 relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected.  
26 *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677–79 (9th Cir. 2010). For  
27 each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced  
28 under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking

1 protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal  
2 justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting  
3 the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

4 Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in  
5 its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If  
6 documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting  
7 only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document  
8 shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their  
9 entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

## 10 **2. DEFINITIONS**

### 11 **2.1 Action:**

12 The present pending lawsuit: *LYMI Inc. v. Few Moda Inc.*, No. 2:24-cv-4564.

### 13 **2.2 Challenging Party:**

14 A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items  
15 under this Order.

### 16 **2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items:**

17 Information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or  
18 tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
19 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.

### 20 **2.4 Counsel (without qualifier):**

21 Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

### 22 **2.5 Designated House Counsel:**

23 House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
24 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter

### 25 **2.6 Designating Party:**

26 A Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in  
27 disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
28 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

1           **2.7 Disclosure or Discovery Material:**

2           All items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is  
3 generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
4 transcripts, and tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
5 responses to discovery in this matter.

6           **2.8 Expert:**

7           A person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
8 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert  
9 witness or as a consultant in this Action.

10           **2.9 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”**  
11           **Information or Items:**

12           Extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which  
13 to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that  
14 could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

15           **2.10 House Counsel:**

16           Attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. House Counsel does  
17 not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

18           **2.11 Non-Party:**

19           Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity  
20 not named as a Party to this action.

21           **2.12 Outside Counsel of Record:**

22           Attorneys who are not employees of a party to this Action but are retained to  
23 represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf  
24 of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that has appeared on behalf of that  
25 party, and includes support staff.

**2.13 Party:**

Any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

**2.14 Producing Party:**

A Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.

**2.15 Professional Vendors:**

Persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

**2.16 Protected Material:**

Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

**2.17 Receiving Party:**

A Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

**3. SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

However, the protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain

1 after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a  
2 violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or  
3 otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
4 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who  
5 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the  
6 Designating Party.

7 Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the  
8 trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

9 **4. DURATION**

10 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
11 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
12 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be  
13 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this Action, with  
14 or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
15 exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Action,  
16 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time  
17 pursuant to applicable law.

18 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

19 **5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for**  
20 **Protection.**

21 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection  
22 under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material  
23 that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate  
24 for protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written  
25 communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items  
26 or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably  
27 within the ambit of this Order.  
28

1 Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations  
2 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
3 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose  
4 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating  
5 Party to sanctions.

6 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it  
7 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must  
8 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

9 **5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.**

10 Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of  
11 section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery  
12 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
13 before the material is disclosed or produced.

14 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

15 (a) for information in documentary form (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents,  
16 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that  
17 the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter  
18 "CONFIDENTIAL legend") or the legend "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
19 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") (hereinafter the "AEO legend"), to each page that  
20 contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for  
21 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
22 (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

23 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection  
24 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated  
25 which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and  
26 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be  
27 deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the  
28 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the

1 Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for  
2 protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
3 Producing Party must affix the appropriate CONFIDENTIAL legend or AEO legend  
4 to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a  
5 page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
6 protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

7 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies the  
8 Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the deposition all  
9 protected testimony. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of  
10 testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the  
11 testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the  
12 record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to  
13 have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which  
14 protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those  
15 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the  
16 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.  
17 Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days  
18 afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be  
19 treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
20 EYES ONLY.”

21 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the  
22 title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be  
23 followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been  
24 designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the  
25 Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these  
26 requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day  
27 period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated  
28 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless

1 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated  
2 only as actually designated.

3 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for  
4 any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the  
5 exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend  
6 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
7 ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the  
8 Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

9 **5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate.**

10 If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or  
11 items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure  
12 protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
13 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the  
14 material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

15 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

16 **6.1 Timing of Challenges.**

17 Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any  
18 time that is consistent with the Court’s Scheduling Order. Unless a prompt challenge  
19 to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid  
20 foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant  
21 disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
22 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
23 original designation is disclosed.

24 **6.2 Meet and Confer.**

25 The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process under Local  
26 Rule 37.1 et seq, by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging  
27 and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a  
28 challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to

1 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the  
2 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith  
3 and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
4 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 10 days of the date of service of  
5 notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that  
6 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party  
7 an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
8 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
9 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge  
10 process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that  
11 the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a  
12 timely manner.

### 13 **6.3 Burden of Persuasion, Sanctions.**

14 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
15 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose  
16 (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may  
17 expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived  
18 or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the  
19 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the  
20 Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

## 21 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

### 22 **7.1 Basic Principles.**

23 A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced  
24 by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for  
25 prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material  
26 may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions  
27 described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party  
28 must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

**7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items.**

Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff;

(f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

(h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit A hereto; and (2) they will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed

1 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may  
2 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except  
3 as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

4 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel,  
5 mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

6 **7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
7 ONLY” Information of Items.**

8 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the  
9 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item  
10 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

11 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as  
12 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to  
13 disclose the information for this Action;

14 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no  
15 involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
16 necessary for this Action, and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph  
17 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;

18 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
19 necessary for this Action, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement  
20 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph  
21 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

22 (d) the court and its personnel and any other mediator, settlement officer, or  
23 dispute resolution officer duly appointed or assigned in connection with this Action;

24 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
25 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and  
26 who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);  
27 and  
28

1 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
2 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

3 **7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY**  
4 **CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or**  
5 **Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts.**

6 (a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
7 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any  
8 information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
9 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a  
10 written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the  
11 Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2)  
12 describes the Designated House Counsel’s current and reasonably foreseeable future  
13 primary job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House  
14 Counsel is involved, or may become involved, in any competitive decision-making.

15 (a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
16 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this  
17 Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY  
18 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first  
19 must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general  
20 categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
21 information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2)  
22 sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary  
23 residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the  
24 Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the  
25 Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of  
26 expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in  
27 connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years, and (6)  
28 identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any  
litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony,

1 including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during  
2 the preceding five years.

3 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the  
4 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the  
5 identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering  
6 the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any  
7 such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

8 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with  
9 the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the  
10 matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is  
11 reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or  
12 the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance  
13 with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do  
14 so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in  
15 detail the reasons why the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is  
16 reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and  
17 suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any  
18 such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties'  
19 efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the  
20 meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the  
21 Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

22 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House  
23 Counsel or the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the  
24 disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving  
25 Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or  
26 Expert.

1 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED**  
2 **PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION**

3 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
4 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as  
5 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
6 ONLY,” that Party must:

7 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall  
8 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

9 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to  
10 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena  
11 or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of  
12 this Stipulated Protective Order; and

13 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued  
14 by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

15 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with  
16 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this  
17 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
18 EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or  
19 order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The  
20 Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that  
21 court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed  
22 as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful  
23 directive from another court.

24 **9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE**  
25 **PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION**

26 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-  
27 Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
28 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by

1 Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief  
2 provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as  
3 prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

4 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to  
5 produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is  
6 subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's  
7 confidential information, then the Party shall:

8 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party  
9 that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality  
10 agreement with a Non-Party;

11 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated  
12 Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a  
13 reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

14 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-  
15 Party, if requested.

16 (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14  
17 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party  
18 may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery  
19 request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall  
20 not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the  
21 confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.  
22 Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and  
23 expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

24 **10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

25 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed  
26 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this  
27 Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in  
28 writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts

1 to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or  
2 persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order,  
3 and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and  
4 Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

5 **11. PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED**  
6 **MATERIAL**

7 The production of any privileged or otherwise protected or exempted  
8 information, as well as the production of information without an appropriate  
9 designation of confidentiality, shall not be deemed a waiver or impairment of any  
10 claim of privilege or protection, including, but not limited to, the attorney-client  
11 privilege, the protection afforded to work-product materials, or the subject matter  
12 thereof, or the confidential nature of any such information, as to the produced  
13 information, or any other information.

14 The production of privileged or work-product protected documents,  
15 electronically stored information (ESI), or information, whether inadvertent or  
16 otherwise, is not a waiver of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case  
17 or in any other federal or state proceeding. This Order shall be interpreted to provide  
18 the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

19 The Producing Party must notify the Receiving Party promptly, in writing,  
20 upon discovery that privileged or otherwise protected material has been produced.  
21 Upon receiving written notice from the Producing Party that privileged or work-  
22 product material has been produced, all such information, and all copies thereof,  
23 shall be returned to the Producing Party within 10 business days of receipt of such  
24 notice and the Receiving Party shall not use such information for any purpose,  
25 except as provided in this section, until further order of the Court. The Receiving  
26 Party shall also attempt, in good faith, to retrieve and return or destroy all copies of  
27 the documents in electronic format.  
28

1 The Receiving Party may contest the privilege or work-product designation by  
2 the Producing Party, and shall give the Producing Party written notice of the reason  
3 for said disagreement. However, the Receiving Party may not challenge the  
4 privilege or immunity claim by arguing that the disclosure itself is a waiver of any  
5 applicable privilege. In that instance, the Receiving Party shall, within 15 business  
6 days from the initial notice by the Producing Party, seek an order from the Court  
7 compelling the production of the material.

8 Any analyses, memoranda or notes which were internally generated based  
9 upon such produced information shall immediately be placed in sealed envelopes,  
10 and shall be destroyed in the event that (a) the Receiving Party does not contest that  
11 the information is privileged, or (b) the Court rules that the information is  
12 privileged. Such analyses, memoranda or notes may only be removed from the  
13 sealed envelopes and returned to its intended purpose in the event that (a) the  
14 Producing Party agrees in writing that the information is not privileged, or (b) the  
15 Court rules that the information is not privileged.

16 Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to  
17 conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for  
18 relevance, responsiveness or segregation of privileged or protected information  
19 before production.

## 20 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

### 21 **12.1 Right to Further Relief.**

22 Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification  
23 by the Court in the future.

### 24 **12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections.**

25 By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right  
26 it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item  
27 on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party  
28

1 waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material  
2 covered by this Protective Order.

3 **12.3 Filing Protected Material.**

4 A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with  
5 Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a  
6 court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a  
7 Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the  
8 Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise  
9 instructed by the court.

10 **13. FINAL DISPOSITION**

11 After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in Section 4, within 60  
12 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return  
13 all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in  
14 this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
15 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
16 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving  
17 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same  
18 person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies  
19 (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or  
20 destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
21 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any  
22 of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to  
23 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing  
24 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert  
25 reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such  
26 materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or  
27 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
28 Section 4 (DURATION).

1 **14. VIOLATION**

2 Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures  
3 including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.  
4

5 It is so stipulated, through counsel of record.

6 DATED: February 7, 2025

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP

7  
8  
9 By: /s/ Justin Thiele

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23 *Attorneys for Plaintiff LYMI Inc.*  
24  
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26  
27  
28

1 DATED: February 7, 2025

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2  
3  
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*Attorneys for Defendant*

1 For good cause shown, it is so ordered.

2 DATED: \_\_\_\_\_, 2025

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Hon. Rozella A. Oliver  
United States Magistrate Judge

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**Exhibit A**

**Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury  
that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that  
was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California  
on [date] in the case of *LYMI Inc. v Few Moda Inc.* (2:24-cv-4564). I agree to  
comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and  
I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to  
sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will  
not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated  
Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the  
provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated  
Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of  
this action. I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full  
name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address  
and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection  
with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated  
Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Signature Attestation**

Pursuant to Local Rule 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i), I attest that all other signatories listed, and on whose behalf the filing is submitted, concur in the content of this stipulation and have authorized the filing of this stipulation.

DATED: February 7, 2025

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP

By: /s/ Justin Thiele

RAFFI V. ZEROUNIAN

GARNER K. WENG

JUSTIN P. THIELE

Attorneys for Plaintiff LYMI Inc.